

erty he owned between Kalorama avenue and Belmont road, 29th and 30th streets.

There was about 40,000 feet in the original lot, said Mr. Richards, at an original purchase price of 50 cents a foot.

The others interested were former Assistant Assessors Nye and Assessors Kalbfus and McKenzie.

Frank Nye said Mr. Richards had held the property, said Mr. Richards.

Tells of Improvement.

President Now Considering Some Plan of Future Action.

Mr. Richards was asked about improvements in streets near the property and he said 20th street has been given a sidewalk. Kalorama road has not been improved, except for a sidewalk. Water mains have been laid for houses on the 20th street side, he said.

"Why did you make this purchase?" asked Representative George.

"To build on to live."

"For your home?"

MEDIATION CONSIDERED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

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Mr. Richards went into a long explanation of the negotiations for the purchase of the Belmont estate. Mr. Richards said his only concern now is to get out of the Belmont estate and get a new place to live. Mr. Johnson led him into a series of questions about the Belmont estate and the purchase of the Belmont estate.

Mr. Richards said he had sold some of the Belmont estate and had sold some of the Belmont estate. Mr. Richards said he had sold some of the Belmont estate and had sold some of the Belmont estate.

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most serious proposition. In view of the vast extent of the territory. Whether, in the event that such military guard of reservation places was exercised, the United States would view it with tranquility, would not entertain the normal, natural suspicion that the forces would be used against the United States, and would not in many instances attempt to apply that force is also a problem to be considered.

In view of recent rumors of the approaching downfall of Huerta, the situation that would follow should the succeeding regime follow the lines laid out in the Mexican constitution, would not be intrinsically conducive to a strengthening of the situation. There is no vice president and no secretary of state in line of succession to the president. The next ranking officer to the president, at present, who would constitutionally succeed him in the absence of a regularly elected president, is the minister of the interior. The incumbent of that office is Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, well known as a surgeon. Dr. Urrutia has small political experience. He is a full-blooded Indian, and it is believed that he would be the fall of the confidence of the ruling elite.

It is regarded as hardly to be expected of so untried a factor that he would be competent to suppress disorder or to hold the country together even to the extent that now prevails.

Opposes Intervention.

Although owning extensive property in Mexico, Representative William Kent of California is absolutely opposed to armed intervention by the United States, and in a statement to each member of Congress declares that the Monroe doctrine is an obstacle to the United States.

"As one financially interested in Mexico," says Mr. Kent, "inasmuch as I would not jeopardize my own life nor the lives of my property, I would be a coward and a murderer if I should send my countrymen to death in order to protect my property."

"I fear that we are altogether too prone to talk about national duties and national honor, and that we are too prone to set up converted doctrines to be needlessly fought over."

Should William J. Bryan, secretary of the United States, be sent to Mexico on a mission of conciliation, with the hope of arranging some sort of acceptance of the status quo, there is every reason to believe he would be welcomed. Probably he would be greeted with a tremendous ovation.

No Positive Opinion.

None of those representing any faction in Mexico are yet prepared to speak in advocacy of a visit from Secretary Bryan, but no word of positive opposition to such a visit is voiced from such quarters, and the probability that the Mexican public would be enthusiastic is widely suggested.

Secretary Bryan, breaking into his official duties, returned to Washington this morning. The usual cabinet meeting was again called off on account of the absence of Secretary Bryan. The President's advisers from Washington, it was acknowledged that Mr. Bryan's return was in connection with the Mexican situation. He abandoned several lecture engagements with the view of being in Washington for conferences with Ambassador Wilson, who was at the time expected to return to Mexico.

Even with so few cabinet officers here, they would have assembled for a general discussion of the situation, but the arrival of Secretary Bryan, called the regular meeting off. He was the opportunity to discuss the Mexican situation with his Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, and his Secretary of War, Mr. Taft.

That the President's mind is working toward some definite program in the Mexican situation, the Attorney General, Mr. Clegg, has made known yesterday. He has, he made plain, the threads of many ideas which he has not yet woven into a definite plan. He also allowed to appear that he is currently in the hands of Ambassador Wilson and the light that he would throw upon conditions to coordinate these ideas into some express form.

While the sending of Secretary Bryan is merely one of the many suggestions that are being made to the President, it has no official sanction as a probable or even possible course. It is extremely doubtful whether it will be taken into Mexico without at least a strong intimation, official or semi-official, from the President, that his coming would be highly welcome.

Idea Not Expected to Aid.

The proposition of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska for the acquisition of the states of Coahuila and Sonora by the United States and the recognition of two governments, entailing a partition of the republic, is not calculated to throw oil on troubled waters.

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Whether the United States would consent to act in co-operation with nations of Europe is a dubious question. The assertion of the United States of guardianship over the American continent might bring about a joint action of the nations of Europe. Yet the recognized commercial interests of Great Britain, Germany and France might justify their alliance with the United States in suggestions for mediation.

That Great Britain has tendered her aid in the Cuban situation during intervention, and that the interests of both France and Germany also would make these two nations willing to give the United States any movement to bring about peace and the restoration of commerce.

Mexicans Not Hopeless.

While Mexico is distracted with internal strife, and has been in turmoil for years, her citizens are not hopeless of future tranquility and prosperity under a benevolent rule of her own government.

Should, however, any form of mediation be arranged—as through a conciliatory and preliminary visit to Mexico—disputed factors, it is likely that the military of the United States would be placed on guard over the disputed areas to prevent fraud and disorder.

The stationing of armed soldiers of the United States throughout Mexico in all its cities and towns would be a tremendous proposition.

notions regarding the beneficence of the Huerta rule at variance with the views held by the American people.

It is a surprise to him, he frankly says. The contentment of his fellow-planners in Huerta and the betterment of the conditions there, under the present administration, have produced a confidence in the wisdom of Gen. Huerta and in the stability of his government that he is startled to find assailed by the doubt of Huerta's long tenure of office, so apparent in publications in the American press.

"I am not a politician—no. Politicians are troublemakers and evil men," he says. "I am a plain man. But an asymmetrical with President Huerta, for he has shown his capacity in dealing with our problems in Yucatan. And I believe if he should be swept from power anarchy would follow."

Speaks for Other Planters.

This epitomizes the view of Sen. Camare, who is sure that he speaks not only for himself, but for all Yucatan planters. He is himself the descendant of original Spanish pioneers in Yucatan, a son of perhaps the only such family existing in the United States, and he is interested in the welfare of the large and small planters of the Yucatan.

Under the Madero administration a tax on hemp imports was levied by the planters for their general benefit was taken over by the government, and applied to its own account outside of the benefit of conditions in Yucatan. This was highly resented by the Yucatan planters, and the government, under the administration of the farming industry, under President Huerta, the control of the hemp industry was returned to the planters.

The absence of rebellion, brigandage or lawlessness, working to the disadvantage of the planters in Yucatan to the conclusion that all was well, generally, throughout the republic.

Here to Study Agriculture.

Senator Camare came to the United States primarily on private business. He is, however, commissioned by the agricultural chamber of Mexico to study agricultural conditions in the United States. He proposes to see the Secretary of Agriculture, and also to make inspection of the agricultural stations and the United States before returning home.

He arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and will be working at the Hotel. He will depart tomorrow for Philadelphia.

There is no political disturbance of any sort in Yucatan," he says, "but there is no idleness and hence no poverty. The people are content and peaceful and entirely favorable to industrial development. I cannot believe that any man could be so stupid as to attempt to bring about a revolution in the United States as to what is going on there."

Constitutionalists Wire to Representatives Here

Objection to Mediation

Opinion among leaders of the constitutional party of Mexico in Washington as well as in that country crystallized today, following an interchange of telegrams, that the proposed mediation in the Mexican struggle by the United States government.

The constitutionalists in Mexico telegraph that they are firmly opposed to any such idea. They declare that the sending of a commission of mediation to Mexico is an idea not to them, but to the United States government.

It is almost impossible to comprehend how such procedure could be arranged. Nothing, they say, could serve to develop more quickly an increased suspicion as to the motives of the American government than for such an idea to be seriously discussed or contemplated, "particularly in view of the fact that the United States has invariably shown when suggestions have been made for mediation in the internal affairs of the United States."

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ALL EYE FOR THE BACKBAND

Recent Tariff Activities Occupy Attention of Lobby Probers.

Importers Accused of Seeking Low Duties

The tariff debate was carried into the Senate lobby investigating committee today when Senators Walsh and Nelson engaged in a short argument about whether the importers of the United States had lobbied in behalf of lower duties in the present bill. The argument was friendly, but every member of the committee got into it before it was over, and Martin M. Mulhall, the "lobbyist" for the National Association of Manufacturers, who had been on the stand all morning, was relegated to a back seat for a few minutes.

Senator Walsh started by reading into the record a long letter from Thomas O. Marvin, secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, who recently testified before the committee.

Marvin suggested that the committee should investigate the Tariff Reform League, and sent the names of importers he said had appeared before the ways and means and finance committees.

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William Hughes, who headed the labor lobby in Washington last winter, and I feel confident that we have a very good chance to do so.

Questioned about an expense account of October 9, 1910, Mulhall swore that he had no account to Mr. Burke, collector of internal revenue at Paterson, to be paid to Mr. James Hand, editor of the Evening News, for the use of an assistant in office to help him.

Quits on Expense Accounts.

Sensor Nelson continued to question Mulhall closely about items in expense accounts, which frequently showed \$30 amounts "paid to two party workers" for services in the sixth New Jersey district. Mulhall swore he dealt with a man named "Fenny," and that he paid him the money in the usual manner, and that he appeared almost every week.

"I didn't get any receipts from Fenny," asked the senator.

"He wouldn't give me none," said the witness.

Mulhall finally grew angry at the questions about accounts.

"You're not trying to confuse me," he said.

"I'm not trying to confuse you," said Senator Nelson.

Mulhall cautioned.

"You'll have to be more respectful to members of the committee," said Senator Reed.

"Oh, I don't mind," said Senator Nelson, and Mulhall declared he was trying to be respectful to every one.

Mulhall produced a letter from Oliver B. Reed, a member of the National Industrial Association of St. Louis, which his letters once showed wanted to get Mulhall to look into the matter. Mulhall said he had no account to Mr. Burke, collector of internal revenue at Paterson, to be paid to Mr. James Hand, editor of the Evening News, for the use of an assistant in office to help him.

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making arrangements to fight the scheme. "There is no finance committee in the House," said Senator Nelson. "Mr. Taft was chairman of the committee on appropriations."

The witness explained that he didn't make the report for days after he had his "interviews," and that he might have got mixed in his notes.

Hughes in this letter was called "Gomper's stool pigeon."

In a letter of June 25 to Congressman Mulhall, Hughes had written to Senator Tawney of Minnesota, and William A. Rodenberg of East St. Louis. He said he had written to Mr. Tawney to reply to a letter from Rodenberg never had been a friend of the association.

Tennis Honors Divided on Wimbledon Courts

American and English Teams Each Take a Match in Trophy Contest.

WIMBLEDON, England, July 25.—The American and English tennis players each won a match today. Play in the final round of the Wimbledon tournament began under ideal weather conditions. Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American champion, was drawn against J. C. Burke, the English team, while R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia was matched against C. P. Dixon.

The famous center court of the All-England Lawn Tennis Association ground, although showing signs of wear after the strenuous season, was in excellent condition. The seats had been sold in advance, but the crush at the opening was not so great as at the match between Wilding and McLoughlin a few weeks ago.

Among the large crowd in the grandstand were many Americans, including a number of players who had made the transatlantic trip just for the purpose of seeing the challenge round played.

McLoughlin and Burke played first. McLoughlin served the opening game and won the first set, 6-4. Burke won the second set, 6-4. Burke won the third set, 6-4. Burke won the fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the tenth set, 6-4. Burke won the eleventh set, 6-4. Burke won the twelfth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirteenth set, 6-4. Burke won the fourteenth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifteenth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixteenth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventeenth set, 6-4. Burke won the eighteenth set, 6-4. Burke won the nineteenth set, 6-4. Burke won the twentieth set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-first set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-second set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-third set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the twenty-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirtieth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-first set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-second set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-third set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the thirty-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the fortieth set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-first set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-second set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-third set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the forty-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the fiftieth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-first set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-second set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-third set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the fifty-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixtieth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-first set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-second set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-third set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the sixty-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventieth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-first set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-second set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-third set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the seventy-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the eightieth set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-first set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-second set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-third set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-fourth set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-fifth set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-sixth set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-seventh set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-eighth set, 6-4. Burke won the eighty-ninth set, 6-4. Burke won the ninetieth set, 6-4. Burke won the ninety-first set, 6-4. Burke won the